

# EXHIBIT I

# COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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ment) low-cut. 2. wearing a low-cut garment. [C19: from French *décolleter* to cut out the neck (of a dress), from *collet* collar]

**decolonize** or **decolonise** (di:'kɒlə,naɪz) *vb.* (tr.) to grant independence to (a colony). —*de,coloni'zation* or *de,coloni'sation* *n.*

**decolorant** (di:'kɒlərənt) *adj.* 1. able to decolour or bleach. ~*n.* 2. a substance that decolours.

**decolour** (di:'kɒlə), **decolorize**, or **decolorise** *vb.* (tr.) to deprive of colour, as by bleaching. —*de,color'ation* *n.* —*de,colori'zation* or *de,colori'sation* *n.*

**decommission** (di:'kɒm'ʃɪʃən) *vb.* (tr.) 1. to dismantle (an industrial plant or a nuclear reactor that is no longer required for use) to an extent such that it can be safely abandoned. 2. to remove (a warship or military aircraft) from service.

**decompensation** (di:'kɒmpen'seɪʃən) *n.* *Pathol.* inability of an organ, esp. the heart, to maintain its function due to overload caused by a disease.

**decompose** (di:'kɒm'pəʊz) *vb.* 1. to break down (organic matter) or (of organic matter) to be broken down into constituent elements by bacterial or fungal action; rot. 2. *Chem.* to break down or cause to break down into simpler chemical compounds. 3. to break up or separate into constituent parts. 4. (tr.) *Maths.* to express in terms of a number of independent simpler components, as a set as a canonical union of disjoint subsets, or a vector into orthogonal components. —*decom'posable* *adj.* —*decom,posa'bility* *n.* —*decomposition* (di:'kɒmpə'zɪʃən) *n.*

**decomposer** (di:'kɒm'pəʊzə) *n.* *Ecology.* any organism in a community, such as a bacterium or fungus, that breaks down dead tissue into its constituent parts. See also *consumer* (sense 3), *producer* (sense 7).

**decompound** (di:'kɒm'paʊnd) *adj.* 1. (of a compound leaf) having leaflets consisting of several distinct parts. 2. made up of one or more compounds. —*vb.* 3. a less common word for *decompose*. 4. *Obsolete.* to mix with or form from one or more compounds.

**decompress** (di:'kɒm'pres) *vb.* 1. to relieve (a substance) of pressure or (of a substance) to be relieved of pressure. 2. to return (a diver, caisson worker, etc.) to a condition of normal atmospheric pressure from a condition of increased pressure or (of a diver, etc.) to be returned to such a condition. —*decom'pression* *n.* —*decom'pressive* *adj.*

**decompression chamber** *n.* a chamber in which the pressure of air can be varied slowly for returning people from abnormal pressures to atmospheric pressure without inducing decompression sickness.

**decompression sickness** or **illness** *n.* a disorder characterized by severe pain in muscles and joints, cramp, and difficulty in breathing, caused by a sudden and sustained decrease in air pressure. Also called: *caisson disease*, *aeroembolism*. Nontechnical name: *the bends*.

**decongestant** (di:'kɒn'dʒestənt) *adj.* 1. relieving congestion, esp. nasal congestion. ~*n.* 2. a decongestant drug.

**deconsecrate** (di:'kɒns'kreɪt) *vb.* (tr.) to transfer (a church) to secular use. —*de,conse'cration* *n.*

**deconstruct** (di:'kɒn'strakt) *vb.* (tr.) 1. to apply the theories of deconstruction to (a text, film, etc.). 2. to expose or dismantle the existing structure in (a system, organization, etc.).

**deconstruction** (di:'kɒn'strækʃən) *n.* a technique of literary analysis that regards meaning as resulting from the differences between words rather than their reference to the things they stand for. Different meanings are discovered by taking apart the structure of the language used and exposing the assumption that words have a fixed reference point beyond themselves.

**decontaminate** (di:'kɒn'tæmɪ,neɪt) *vb.* (tr.) to render (an area, building, object, etc.) harmless by the removal, distribution, or neutralization of poisons, radioactivity, etc. —*decon'taminant* *n.* —*decon,tami'nation* *n.* —*decon'taminative* *adj.* —*decon'taminator* *n.*

**decontrol** (di:'kɒn'trəʊl) *vb.* -*trols*, -*trolling*, -*trolled*. (tr.) to free of restraints or controls, esp. government controls: *to decontrol prices*.

**décor** or **decor** (di:'kɒr) *n.* 1. a style or scheme of interior decoration, furnishings, etc., as in a room or house. 2. stage decoration; scenery. [C19: from French, from *décorer* to DECORATE]

**decorate** (di:'kɒr,teɪt) *vb.* 1. (tr.) to make more attractive by adding ornament, colour, etc. 2. to paint or wallpaper (a room, house, etc.). 3. (tr.) to confer a mark of distinction, esp. a military medal, upon. 4. (tr.) to evaporate a metal film onto (a crystal) in order to display dislocations in structure. [C16: from Latin *decorāre*, from *decus* adornment; see DECENT]

**Decorated style** or **architecture** *n.* a 14th-century style of English architecture characterized by the ogee arch, geometrical tracery, and floral decoration.

**decoration** (di:'kɒr'eɪʃən) *n.* 1. an addition that renders something more attractive or ornate; adornment. 2. the act, process, or art of decorating. 3. a medal, badge, etc., conferred as a mark of honour.

**decorative** (di:'kɒrətɪv, di:'kɒrətɪv) *adj.* serving to decorate or adorn; ornamental. —*'decoratively* *adv.* —*'decorativeness* *n.*

**decorator** (di:'kɒr,teɪtə) *n.* 1. *Brit.* a person whose profession is the painting and wallpapering of buildings. 2. a person who decorates. 3. See *interior decorator* (sense 1).

**decorous** (di:'kɒrəs) *adj.* characterized by propriety in manners, conduct, etc. [C17: from Latin *decorus*, from *decor* elegance] —*'decorously* *adv.* —*'decorousness* *n.*

**decorticate** (di:'kɒtɪ,keɪt) *vb.* 1. (tr.) to remove the bark or some other outer layer from. 2. *Surgery.* to remove the cortex of (an organ or part). [C17: from Latin *decorticāre*, from *DE-* + *-corticāre*, from *cortex* bark] —*de,corti'cation* *n.* —*de'corti,cator* *n.*

**decorum** (di:'kɒrəm) *n.* 1. propriety, esp. in behaviour or conduct. 2. a requirement of correct behaviour in polite society. [C16: from Latin: propriety]

**decoupage** (di:'kɒr,paɪ) *n.* 1. the art or process of decorating a

surface with shapes or illustrations cut from paper, card, etc. 2. anything produced by this technique. [C20: from French, from *découper* to cut out, from *DE-* + *couper* to cut]

**decouple** (di:'kɒp'l) *vb.* (tr.) to separate (joined or coupled systems) thereby enabling them to exist and operate separately.

**decoupling** (di:'kɒp'lɪŋ) *n.* *Electronics.* the reduction or avoidance of undesired distortion or oscillations in a circuit, caused by unwanted common coupling between two or more circuits.

**decoy** *n.* (di:'kɒɪ, di:'kɒɪ) 1. a person or thing used to beguile or lead someone into danger; lure. 2. *Military.* something designed to deceive an enemy or divert his attention. 3. a bird or animal, or an image of one, used to lure game into a trap or within shooting range. 4. an enclosed space or large trap, often with a wide funnelled entrance, into which game can be lured for capture. ~*vb.* (di:'kɒɪ) 5. to lure or be lured by or as if by means of a decoy. [C17: probably from Dutch *de kooi*, literally: the cage, from Latin *cavea* CAGE] —*de'coyer* *n.*

**decrease** *vb.* (di:'kri:s) 1. to diminish or cause to diminish in size, number, strength, etc. ~*n.* (di:'kri:s, di:'kri:s) 2. the act or process of diminishing; reduction. 3. the amount by which something has been diminished. [C14: from Old French *descreistre*, from Latin *decreſcere* to grow less, from *DE-* + *creſcere* to grow] —*de'creas-ingly* *adv.*

**decree** (di:'kri:) *n.* 1. an edict, law, etc., made by someone in authority. 2. an order or judgment of a court made after hearing a suit, esp. in matrimonial proceedings. See *decree nisi*, *decree absolute*. ~*vb.* *decrees*, *decreeing*, *decreed*. 3. to order, adjudge, or ordain by decree. [C14: from Old French *decree*, from Latin *dēcrētum* ordinance, from *dēcrētus* decided, past participle of *dēcernere* to determine; see DECERN] —*de'creable* *adj.* —*de'cre-er* *n.*

**decree absolute** *n.* the final decree in divorce proceedings, which leaves the parties free to remarry. Compare *decree nisi*.

**decree nisi** ('naɪsə) *n.* a provisional decree, esp. in divorce proceedings, which will later be made absolute unless cause is shown why it should not. Compare *decree absolute*.

**decreet** (di:'kri:t) *n.* *Scots Law.* the final judgment or sentence of a court. [C14 *decret*: from Old French, from Latin *dēcrētum* DECREE]

**decrement** ('dekri:mənt) *n.* 1. the act of decreasing; diminution. 2. *Maths.* a negative increment. 3. *Physics.* a measure of the damping of an oscillator, expressed by the ratio of the amplitude of a cycle to its amplitude after one period. [C17: from Latin *dēcrēmētum*, from *dēcrēscere* to DECREASE]

**decrepit** (di:'kreɪpɪt) *adj.* 1. enfeebled by old age; infirm. 2. broken down or worn out by hard or long use; dilapidated. [C15: from Latin *dēcrepītus*, from *crepāre* to creak] —*de'crepity* *adv.* —*de'crepi-tude* *n.*

**decepsitate** (di:'kreɪpɪ,teɪt) *vb.* 1. (tr.) to heat (a substance, such as a salt) until it emits a crackling sound or until this sound stops. 2. (*intr.*) (esp. of a salt) to crackle, as while being heated. [C17: from New Latin *dēcrepītāre*, from Latin *crepītāre* to crackle, from *crepāre* to creak] —*de,crepi'tation* *n.*

**decresc.** *Music.* *abbrev.* for *decrescendo*.

**decrescendo** (di:'kri:'fendəʊ) *n.* *adj.* another word for *diminuendo*. [Italian, from *decrescere* to DECREASE]

**decreſcent** (di:'kresənt) *adj.* (esp. of the moon) decreasing; waning. [C17: from Latin *dēcrēſcēns* growing less; see DECREASE] —*de'cre-scence* *n.*

**decretal** (di:'kri:təl) *n.* 1. *R.C. Church.* a papal edict on doctrine or church law. ~*adj.* 2. of or relating to a decretal or a decree. [C15: from Old French, from Late Latin *dēcrētālis*; see DECREE] —*de'cre-talist* *n.*

**Decretals** (di:'kri:t'ɪz) *pl. n.* *R.C. Church.* a compilation of decretals, esp. the authoritative compilation (*Liber Extra*) of Gregory IX (1234) which forms part of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*.

**Decretum** (di:'kri:təm) *n.* *R.C. Church.* the name given to various collections of canon law, esp. that made by the monk Gratian in the 12th century, which forms the first part of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*.

**decriminalize** or **decriminalise** (di:'krɪmən'laɪz) *vb.* (tr.) to remove (an action) from the legal category of criminal offence: *to decriminalize the possession of marijuana*. —*decriminali'zation* or *decriminali'sation* *n.*

**decry** (di:'krai) *vb.* -*cries*, -*crying*, -*cried*. (tr.) 1. to express open disapproval of; disparage. 2. to depreciate by proclamation: *to decry obsolete coinage*. [C17: from Old French *descrier*, from *des-* DIS- + *crier* to CRY] —*de'cryal* *n.* —*de'crier* *n.*

**decrypt** (di:'kript) *vb.* (tr.) 1. to decode (a message) with or without previous knowledge of its key. 2. to make intelligible (a television or other signal) that has been deliberately distorted for transmission. [C20: from *DE-* + *crypt*, as in CRYPTIC] —*de'crypted* *adj.* —*de'cryption* *n.*

**decubitus** (di:'kjʊbɪtəs) *n.* *Med.* the posture adopted when lying down. [C19: Latin, past participle of *decumbere* to lie down] —*de'cubital* *adj.*

**decubitus ulcer** *n.* a chronic ulcer of the skin and underlying tissues caused by prolonged pressure on the body surface of bedridden patients. Nontechnical names: *bedsore*, *pressure sore*.

**decumbent** (di:'kʌmbənt) *adj.* 1. lying down or lying flat. 2. *Botany.* (of certain stems) lying flat with the tip growing upwards. [C17: from Latin *dēcumbēns*, present participle of *dēcumbere* to lie down] —*de'cumbence* or *de'cumbency* *n.* —*de'cumbently* *adv.*

**decuple** ('dekjʊp'l) *vb.* 1. (tr.) to increase by ten times. ~*n.* 2. an amount ten times as large as a given reference. ~*adj.* 3. increasing tenfold. [C15: from Old French, from Late Latin *decuplus* tenfold, from Latin *decem* ten]

**decurion** (di:'kjʊərɪən) *n.* (in the Roman Empire) 1. a local councilor. 2. the commander of a troop of ten cavalymen. [C14: from Latin *decuriō*, from *decuria* company of ten, from *decem* ten]